

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## MOTOR FARMING SENDS MILLIONS INTO NEW LABOR

Fewer Workers Needed as Machinery Transforms Agriculture

## OLD-STYLE PRODUCER CANNOT GAIN PROFIT

World Wheat Market Factors Likely to Keep Grain Depressed for Years

## STATE RAILWAYS OF MEXICO GAIN BY CO-OPERATION

Government and Foreign Bond Holders Join in Carrying Out Reorganization

By ROBERT S. ALLEN  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Progress in the reorganization of the Mexican National Railways furnishes an example of what conciliation and co-operation can hope to accomplish in Latin-American economic problems for both governments and foreign investors.

Too often in such matters both sides take obdurate positions which grow into political issues undermining the amity of the nations involved. In the case of the Mexican National Lines, the Government as the majority stockholder and the foreign investors as bondholders have for some time been co-operating to put the system on a profitable basis so that it may liquidate its indebtedness and promote the development of Mexico.

Calles to Take Charge

The latest development in this policy of co-operation is the appointment of former President Calles as special administrator to put through the reorganization plan.

In the United States the process would have been received easily, for the bondholders had the same right in Mexico, but practically any demand by foreign investors for a reorganization would have immediately raised a cry of "imperialism" and politics would have ensued.

Instead the Mexican Government and the foreign bondholders decided to make a study of the system's affairs and then to put through a thorough reorganization based on the facts adduced.

To this end a New York firm of accountants was employed to make a complete audit of the line's accounts. This work was recently completed and a report submitted to the Government and bondholders.

Similarly a New York engineering firm, expert in railroad problems, was engaged to survey the physical condition of the carrier.

Giving Standing to Project

To give force and standing to this project and at the same time insure executive leadership of great ability, General Calles was obtained as special administrator.

Thus through non-political co-operation the Mexican Government and the foreign investors in the National railroad have made much progress in settling a difficult problem which if otherwise handled might easily have led to international complications.

In assuming his task General Calles did so as a private individual. He will, of course, represent the Mexican Government, but the private bondholders have every confidence in his integrity and fairness.

The National Mexican Railways is nominally under private operation, but actually it is run by the Government, which owns 51 per cent of the stock and appoints five of the nine directors.

General Calles has departed for the United States and Europe, where he will study railroad management and operation.

## Pope Leaves Vatican, Ends 'Imprisonment'

VATICAN CITY (AP)—Pope Pius XI has just emerged from the Vatican, ending the voluntary "imprisonment" of nearly 60 years, to which the pontiffs of the Roman Catholic Church have adhered since the fall of temporal power in 1870.

Before thousands of persons who had gathered in the broad stony expanse of St. Peter's Square during the day, Pope Pius descended from the Basilica as cardinals, patriarchs, archbishops and other churchmen, clad in the habiliments of their offices, contributed to the picture.

Soldiers stood eight deep at strategic points while police airplanes roared overhead in order to enforce the papal ban against the recording of the procession by motion picture cameras. The ceremony did not call for any re-assumption of the splendors which the Popes enjoyed from the reign of Charlemagne until the fall of their temporal power, but was an enhanced likeness of the "benediction of the blessed sacrament" celebrated by Roman Catholic churchmen throughout the world.

WOOL CLIP ENRICHES TEXAS CITY \$4,640,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN ANGELO, Tex.—It would have required more than 14 trainloads to haul the 14,500,000 pounds of wool handled through San Angelo this spring and summer.

This clip averaging about 32 cents a pound brought into the city about \$4,640,000, and represents 36% per cent of the entire state clip of 40,000,000 pounds sheared this spring.

## NEW COAL AREA IN NORTH AFRICA SPURS INDUSTRY

Promotion of Farming Is Also Well Under Way in French Territories

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
PARIS—Important announcements have been made here regarding the French possessions in North Africa. Extensive coal fields have been found in Morocco. Seams which have already been discovered in Algeria have been traced over the frontier into Morocco, and deposits of ore are found to be of such value as to warrant plans for the immediate extension of the Algerian Railway to Colomb—Bechar on down into the new coal region which is in the direction of Taflet.

Lucien Saint, Moroccan Resident General, in a statement points out that this coal basin is well situated, and serves the needs of both Algeria and Morocco. Prospecting is continuing under government supervision, he says, and reports indicate that the coal mines will bring a fresh source of revenue into the country. Every effort is being made to encourage private enterprise as well. Mr. Saint spoke of the Port of Nemours, near Oran on the Mediterranean, as being developed to handle the shipping of minerals sent from the eastern part of Morocco. Already manganese fields are producing rich yields, he says, and silver, lead and zinc mines are also being worked. Oil is being sought. Mr. Saint said that the Government sought no monopoly, and that exploitation was open to any one, French or foreign.

From Algeria comes news of an important Government measure to stimulate agriculture in an effort to recuperate for that area its Roman reputation as the granary of Europe. Four of five million natives are farming 12,000,000 acres, and the Government's scheme includes the setting aside of a large sum of money to educate as many of these agriculturalists as possible. Even today many are attending farm schools, according to Pierre Bordes, Governor-General, and the Government intends to increase the number of instructional centers, group the natives into agricultural associations, and provide them with up-to-date machinery and improved quality of seeds, and better grades of live stock.

The Labor Bureau of Native Production is the title given to a new office to be formed to look after the fulfillment of this program, and to secure the adhesion and co-operation of the peasants. Irrigation is also to be carried much farther, and roads are to be built. The plan includes also the question of native housing, and an effort will be made to teach North Africans the benefits of happier living conditions. Together the mineral wealth of Morocco and the agricultural wealth of Algeria represent valuable resources for France in years to come, judging from present reports of its administrators in these territories.

RUMANIA PASSES CULT LAW; JEWISH OPPOSITION STRONG

By CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BUCHAREST—The Rumanian Parliament has passed the new cult law, over which Jews themselves have been divided, one group declaring that the liberty thus given will disintegrate them into many sects, reduce the support of schools and hospitals, and prevent all unity of action.

Jewish deputies and leading laymen, strengthened by support from Bessarabia and Moldavia, opposed the law, while ministers favoring the cult produced the support of 18 Bucharest synagogues and others from Transylvania.

Following a long discussion, the leaders announced that the time and importance given the question by Parliament and newspapers marked a welcome change in attitude toward Jewish problems as shown during recent months under the Maniu Government.

Colonel Bleriot had fashioned floats for a seaplane, which however, did not rise from the water. The following year he produced a small edition in its general features of the

## PAINTING PROVES POPULAR PURSUIT FOR LONDON'S EAST END WORKERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

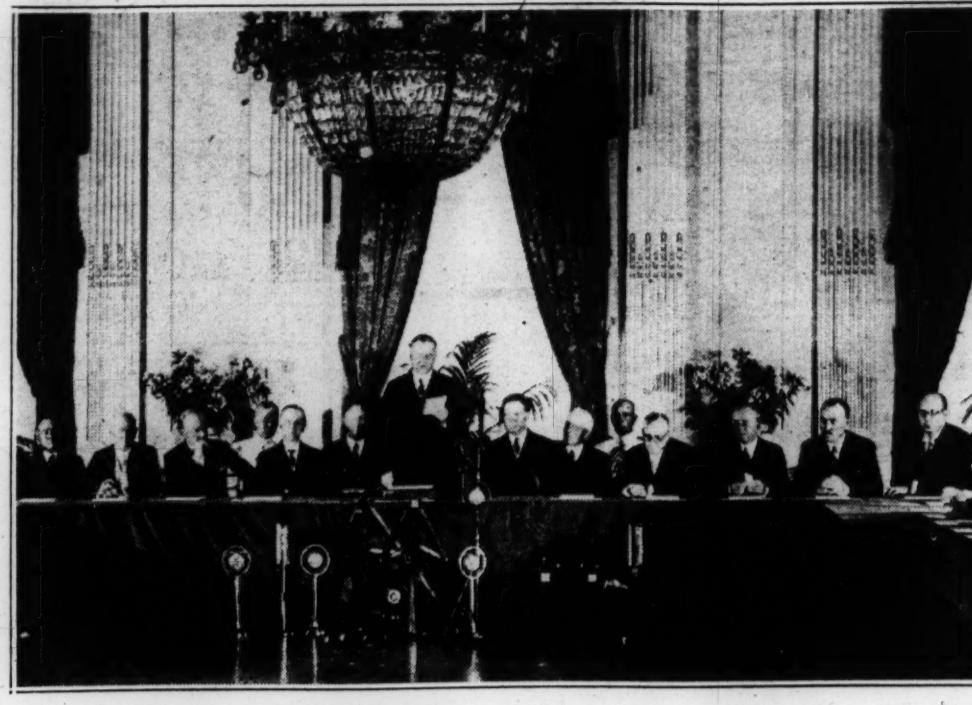
LONDON—Whitewashers, railway porters, bus drivers, window-cleaners and road-makers are among the proud artists whose pictures were "hung" at the recent annual Bethnal Green Art Club exhibition.

"The aim of the art club is to assist its members—drawn from the ranks of London's East End workers—to find in creative art a means of expression which shall prove a delight to themselves and help to enrich their lives," declared A. K. Sabin, secretary of the club.

"Public exhibitions of members' work, and even the several notable successes the members have won are merely incidental to this principal purpose for which the club exists."

There is nothing commercial about them. He went on. Many of them do not sell their pictures because their wives take such a great pride in them. Nor is the work of these men interesting just because they are manual workers, but because they are genuine artists.

## Great White House Ceremony Inaugurates Peace Pact



© Henry Miller  
Left to Right—Katsuji Debuchi, Japanese Ambassador; Sir Esmond Howard, British Ambassador; Prince Albert de Ligne, Belgian Ambassador; Calvin Coolidge; Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State; President Hoover (standing); William E. Borah; Frank B. Kellogg; Paul Claudel, French Ambassador; and Nobile Giacomo de Martini, Italian Ambassador.

## BLERIOT JUST 20 YEARS AGO FLEW CHANNEL IN TINY PLANE

First Chapter in Story of International Aviation Was Written by Daring Frenchman, Who Discusses Some Significant Developments Yet to Come

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—International aviation began 20 years ago when Louis Bleriot flew from Calais to Dover on July 25, 1909. Impetus given aeronautical development as the result of this flight is considered incalculable, and France is paying national tribute to this pioneer in which other countries, especially England and Belgium, are joining. The commercial possibilities of aviation dawned for the first time on world consciousness, as a result of this courageous flight in a tiny plane equipped with a sturdy Anzani motor.

M. Bleriot has told his story for The Christian Science Monitor. He is a builder of airplanes, and as such is preparing for passage across the Atlantic. He is waiting for one thing, and is prepared to wait a decade if necessary, but by this time he predicts that regular transatlantic lines will have been established.

The one thing he deems essential is the placing of floating landing places at intervals along the route, and it is to the United States that one must look for their construction. There is not sufficient capital here to finance them, M. Bleriot contends, and America must, therefore, take the initiative. In no other way, except by airplanes and floating islands, can safe transatlantic flying be worked out.

Drigibles are becoming larger and more rigid, and according to M. Bleriot less fitted to stand the stress of storms and to ride the deep troughs of the airways. Building of motorless planes will be encouraged, but for sport only, with little feasibility of even transchannel flights attempted in such machines. For M. Bleriot, airplanes must remain the backbone of serious progress in aviation. He has designs ready for a transatlantic airplane, capable of carrying 40 passengers, and equipped with four motors. Passengers will ride in the portion of the craft, which in form is like a boat. This can be freed in the event of a forced landing on the ocean, becomes a non-submersible lifeboat.

After his flight M. Bleriot prophesied that the Atlantic would be flown within 15 years. Events moved faster than he had expected, for within 10 years an American naval hydroaeroplane squadron and the British Alcock and Brown flew from America to Europe. Nevertheless, if aviation

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

## REPEAL OF TAXES IN ITALY SHOWS TRADE RECOVERY

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—The Government's decision to repeal taxes to a total amount of 500,000,000 lire, together with an announcement that municipal bodies have been ordered to effect a 10 per cent reduction in the communal taxes within 1930, has come as a pleasant surprise to the Italian people, who had not expected such a move at the present moment.

In a budget speech delivered in the Chamber before the summer recess the Finance Minister, Antonio Mosconi, while expressing satisfaction at the present condition of Italian finances, made no hint of the Government's intention of repealing any taxes in the near future.

The step taken by the Government, therefore, is an indication that the Nation's finances are in a flourishing condition and that an economic revival after the acute depression period is now on the way.

The fact that the financial year closed with a surplus of 382,000,000 lire in spite of the fact that 750,000,000 lire were paid to the Vatican in taxes in conformity with the Lateran Treaty out of last year's budget and that large sums are being spent on public works and land reclamation is indeed the best proof that the finances of the state are in a good condition.

C. Horwood goes no farther than the life he sees for the subjects of his pictures—"Washing Day," "Mealtime," "On the Allotments." But his "On the Canal" is one of the best pictures in the exhibition.

An additional feature this year is the exhibition of several examples of cabinet-making produced by the woodwork section of the club.

It cannot "crawl" on highly waxed floors, nor tip over, nor wear out car parts, nor rock on a dog's tail when the family pup chooses to lie close to his master, the inventor claims. The chair base stands squarely on the floor, and the seat is attached to the base by a heavy, solid steel convolution spring on each side to give a smooth, easy rocking motion.

## AMERICANS MOST LITIGIOUS, SAYS FORMER JUSTICE

Ex-Judge Samuel Seabury Compares American and British Courts

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Samuel Seabury, former Judge of the New York Supreme Court and also one-time Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals under the Democratic Government of 1916, is visiting the law courts in London this week (he has paid many similar visits to England) and while addressing admittance of justice pays no less tribute to the work of the American bench and bar.

"Before I comment on the fine fairness and celerity with which you dispose of cases in your courts," said Judge Seabury to the Evening Standard interviewer, "I must remind you that you have not a tradition of the kind of justice which I have had."

Bleriot flew at a height of 300 feet. He reached a point where for 10 interminable minutes he was flying out of sight of land or boat. Finally he came within the view of Dover cliffs and soon after, highly elated, was once more over land. The enterprising director of the newspaper Le Matin was awaiting him on the field below the castle, with a French flag, and M. Bleriot landed after being in the air 33 minutes. Col. Charles A. Lindbergh took 33 hours to cross the Atlantic, but M. Bleriot has this in common with the American that he also flew on schedule and landed exactly at the place previously selected.

"It is most important," the judge continued, "that people should not get a false impression of American judges and their methods in criminal cases from the occasional much-advertised miscarriage of justice or from the often gross misrepresentation of court cases that are shown on stage or screen."

"I am always struck," he went on, "when I visit your courts by the excellent training you give your young men before they are called to the bar and by the dignity and efficiency of your procedure."

## LINDBERGH TURNS ARCHAEOLOGIST! PHOTOGRAPHS INDIAN RUINS FROM AIR

SANTA FE, N. M. (AP)—Indian ruins that were old before Coronado and his armored band made their way into the Southwest have been photographed from the air with an ultramodern aerial camera by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

Colonel Lindbergh brought the aerial camera here and they were developed in conjunction with archaeological research in England, Palestine and in the Valley of the Euphrates, with notable results, but Dr. Hewett said, it never before had been tried on a large scale in the United States.

With the announcement of the pictures was revealed the latest invocation of modern research in the study of antiquity. Colonel Lindbergh's pictures, destined for the Carnegie Institute, and photographs taken from another plane for the American School of Research, were pronounced by Dr. E. L. Hewett of the board of research the first successful application of aerial photography to archaeological purposes.

Photographs of entire districts from the air, taking a few hours, revealed all the information which could be gained by weeks, or months, of travel over the same districts, on horseback or on foot, Dr. Hewett said. In addition, the aerial photographs reveal traces of ruins which might easily be passed over by a trained archaeologist on the ground.

Students of the University of New Mexico, under the guidance of Dr. Hewett, have uncovered a three-story stone tower, with underground passages and a huge kiva, an underground ceremonial chamber said to be the largest ever discovered in this State, at Chetro Ketl, on the Navajo Indian Reservation in Chaco Canyon.

Indians of a long period before the arrival of the Spaniards in the southwest, reared this community house, which is of excellent masonry. The school of research plane, piloted by Olaf S. Emblem and carrying Carlos Vierra, the photographer,

made dozens of pictures of the Chaco Canyon ruins, mapping the entire project which covers a 10-mile site.

Study of the pictures is expected to disclose evidence of the ancient civilization yet unsuspected by the archaeologists, and reveal details of sites upon which work already has been done, which have escaped notice.

"The Prime Minister has stated clearly and unmistakably the principles on which he is acting. I cannot but be responsive to the generous terms in which he has spoken of the attitude of the Chinese in his efforts to reduce armaments.

President Hoover's statement said: "I have read with real satisfaction the statement which the Prime Minister has made in the House of Commons. The American people are greatly complimented by his proposed visit and he will find a universal welcome."

"Mr. MacDonald's statement marks a new departure in discussions of naval disarmament. The Prime Minister introduces the principle of parity which we have now adopted, and its consummation means that Great Britain and the United States henceforth are not to compete in armament as potential opponents, but to co-operate as friends in the reduction of it."

"The Prime Minister has stated

"clearly and unmistakably the principles on which he is acting. I cannot but be responsive to the generous terms in which he has spoken of the attitude of the Chinese in his efforts to reduce armaments."

"We do not wish, however, to have any misunderstanding of our actions,

and therefore we shall not lay these keels until there has been an opportunity for full consideration of their effect upon the final agreement for parity which we expect to reach,

although our hopes of relief from construction lie more largely in the latter years of the program under the law of 1928."

Borah Issues Warning

It is hoped in official quarters that at last the nations have found the path to real disarmament and that

## PEACE PACT PROVES WORTH IN NAVY CUTS AND EASTERN CRISIS

Hoover Welcomes Coming MacDonald Visit for Naval Discussion as Big Move Toward Peace

## BRITISH PRESS APPROVES REDUCTION IN ARMS COST

## COOLIDGE FREE WITH \$2 WORDS IN WASHINGTON

Interviews Himself for Capital Reporters—In Happy Mood Upon Return

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—Everett Sanders clapped his hands twice outside the suite in the Willard Hotel which Calvin Coolidge occupied as Vice-President, and a throng of newspaper men obeyed the familiar signal which formerly ushered them into conference with Calvin Coolidge at the White House.

The former President had come to the capital in connection with the proclamation of the Kellogg pact. As the newspaper men came in, Mr. Coolidge assumed the same characteristic smile which greeted them in the past; then rose as the semicircle of visitors formed about his desk and proceeded, with deliberation, yet without once hesitating, to interview himself.

The nation is represented at that notable gathering, representing the greatest commercial and industrial nations in the world, and they are adding to it from day to day. This peace pact is a great event, a great achievement. But great as it is, it is only a step in the cause of peace. An armed world is a fighting world.

The next meeting that these nations should have should be a meeting to reduce their fighting machines, and to cut down these armament burdens."

### No Immediate Parley

If the good faith of Macdonald's pledge on behalf of Great Britain is accepted, and actually no one questions that it will be, President Hoover is expected to ask that Congress modify the recently authorized program for construction of five 10,000-ton cruisers this year. Two cruisers, the cost for which is to be paid by the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, will have to be built because the President under the law cannot cancel those contracts. The 15-cruiser program is not being discussed at the moment, because it does not come into the present picture, but if Mr. Hoover carries out his idea as formulated in his statement, Congress will be asked to repeal their authorization or to amend it.

Colonel Stimson let it be formally known that the administration interprets the statement of Mr. Macdonald as officially acknowledging the rule of Anglo-American naval parity in all the categories of naval construction, for the first time. He further stated that it is the purpose of the Hoover Administration to seek this parity by a reduction of armaments. This statement answers a report that the American government intended to achieve parity by building up the American fleet to the British level, which would mean an increase in the total amount of military expenditures, rather than a decrease.

The conference at Washington in 1922 resulted in an agreement on parity between England and the United States only on the construction of capital ships and aircraft carriers. Colonel Stimson said. It did not include cruisers, destroyers and submarines, which have made a vexed problem in the discussions between the two countries since that date. At the Geneva conference, American naval experts declared Great Britain never fully admitted the idea of parity in all categories of construction. Now, in the interpretation of President Hoover and Colonel Stimson, the Macdonald statement settles all that.

Mr. Hoover's declaration to delay construction of three cruisers is not contrary to the wording of the naval bill passed by the last Congress, Mr. Stimson said.

**British Press Approves New Naval Reductions Proposed by Premier**

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON—Resignation of Lord Lloyd, British High Commissioner to Egypt, dramatically announced July 24 has whetted public curiosity as to inner reasons for it. Arthur Henderson, the Foreign Minister, has promised a full statement on the subject.

It is common knowledge that Lord Lloyd did not fully approve the settlement negotiated with Sarafat Pasha, though actually it was the Egyptian Parliament which rejected the.

The Times says, "If the Conservatives had been in office at this time, some such gesture would have been advisable."

The Manchester Guardian says Mr. Macdonald's is "a reasonable policy in view of the intention of the Government to press on resolutely with the naval reduction negotiations."

The Daily News heads its comment: "A Good Start," and says the fact that the British Admiralty is pooling its technical knowledge to assist it is "a fact of immense importance, which alters the whole problem and makes success both easier and much more probable."

The Daily Chronicle describes the cut announced by Mr. Macdonald as an "installment" in the much-needed naval deflation."

The Daily Chronicle continues:

"The 1929 to 1930 naval program does not yet come into the picture. It is a question of the 1928-1929 program, which was in full swing in various yards when the change of government took place. Ships building under it include two cruisers, one submarine depot ship and one submarine, in the royal dockyards, four submarines, one flotilla leader and eight destroyers in the yards of all but one submarine are to be suspended or cancelled, of the second set, two submarines are to be cancelled."

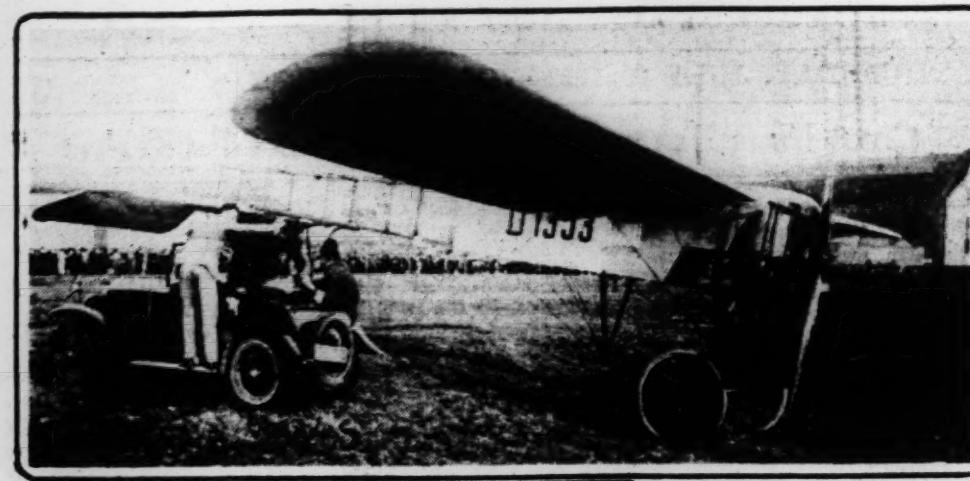
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### CEREMONIES TO MARK OPENING OF BRIDGE

BURLINGTON, Vt. (CP)—Elaborate exercises will attend the opening of the Lake Champlain Bridge between Chimney Point, Vt., and Crown Point, N. Y., according to tentative plans. Each state will organize a parade to cross and recross the bridge. Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York and Gov. John E. Weeks of Vermont are to give the principal addresses.

## A Strange Visitor to the Skies on July 25, 1909



## AMERICA'S FIRST STEAM ENGINE TRACED TO 1755

Built in England for New Jersey Mine, It Antedated Locomotive by 70 Years

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—The first steam engine to reach America antedated the first use of locomotives for transportation by more than half a century, and was brought to New Jersey from England in order to raise water from a copper mine, L. H. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, has discovered.

The construction, delivery and use of the pioneer stationary engine are described by Mr. Loree in a recent issue of his company's Bulletin.

"Why this most important event in American industrial development has not received due recognition in the annals of American history, is, and probably will ever remain, a mystery," Mr. Loree says.

The engine was ordered from Joseph Hornblower and his sons of Cornwall, Eng., by Col. John Schuyler for use in the Schuyler family mine at what is now North Arlington, N. J. Although the order was placed in 1749, the engine was not ready for service until 1755.

In the interim operations had to be suspended at the mines, for the shafts had reached a point where water could not be controlled by hand pumps. It was not until 1807 that Fulton successfully operated the Clermont with steam power, while steam locomotives did not come into use until about 1826.

Owing to the lack of mechanics in America, Josiah Hornblower was assigned to accompany the engine across the ocean. At Newark Bay it was transferred to a smaller boat and taken up the Passaic River to Belleville, N. J., whence it was carted a mile to the mine.

"With the engine safely at its destination," Mr. Loree writes, "Mr. Hornblower's task, instead of being over, had just begun. There were no skilled mechanics in America, or at least at the mines, and upon him fell, with the assistance of the few mechanics he brought with him, the entire work of assembly, installation and operation."

### NEW YORK WOMAN FAVORED FOR MAYOR

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Formal notice has just been served on Republican leaders here that Mrs. Ruth Pratt, member of the House of Representatives from New York and one-time mem-

### BLERIOT FLEW ENGLISH CHANNEL 20 YEARS AGO

(Continued from Page 1)

developed so rapidly it was due in large measure to the indomitable efforts and faith of such men as M. Bleriot. The Wright brothers had flown before him, and Vasin and others had also been making brave experiments, but Mr. Bleriot was the first to demonstrate the practical feasibility of flight. The first to fly across the English Channel was not so much that he was the first to span the Channel by air, but that he was the first to link two countries in friendship by the ties of air. He started a new means of international communication, and this niche in aviation's hall of fame no other can fill.

### Aviation Festivities Will Honor Bleriot

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS (AP)—Calais is to be the scene of aviation festivities for two days on July 30, after taking part in the Louis Bleriot celebrations July 28 at Calais, in order to discuss important negotiations with the British Secretary of State for Air, Lord Thompson. Franco-British collaboration in opening and maintaining international air routes is said to be the chief subject for discussion, particularly concerning the part of the proposed French line from Syria to Indo-China which lies over India and other territory administered by Great Britain.

Mr. Bleriot, who is reported to receive as high as \$2 a word for what he writes, spoke somewhat deliberately and as though were valuing the words which he was offering free to the newspaper men, but there was no parsimony in his utterance.

It looks like a future outlook of affairs "very encouraging," he said at one period. "The country seems to be in very good shape."

Characteristic dry humor pervaded the Bleriot remarks.

Mr. Bleriot shook hands with each correspondent at the end, but the habits of years at White House receptions were not to be forgotten, and with each of the customary pump-handle gestures of salutation, he automatically moved the receipt of the handclasp forward and away, to make room for the next.

### Egyptian Question to Fore in London

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## BRITISH TRANSIT WORKERS SEEK 1-DAY REST IN 7

Transport Employees Demand Weekly Rest as Inviolate Right

By Radio from Moscow Bureau

LONDON—Welcoming the Labor Government's decision to ratify the Washington eight-hours convention, the Transport and General Workers' Union in its annual conference at Newcastle adopted, with only one dissenter, the proposal by H. E. Clay, national secretary of the Omnibus section, urging introduction of a clause "which shall render inviolate the fundamental right to one day's rest in seven in those industries and services which operate on each of the seven days of the week."

Mr. Clay declared that the Ramsay MacDonald Ministry's decision wiped out the stain which had rested upon the country, as successive governments had refused to honor the pledge given in the name of England. They believed, he said, in these days of unprecedented unemployment it was a mistake that men and women should be working in public services for 16, 18 and 20 hours a day. He had attended a meeting of miners and was told that within a few miles of the hall there were men who had worked 18 hours that day. An end must be put to those excessively long hours in the interest of the workers and public safety.

The delegates were also unanimous in requesting the Government to repeal the Trade Unions Act which was "born out of Fury hatred of trade unionism" and deprived labor of its right to political freedom won after 50 years of struggle and sacrifice.

## SINO-RUSSIAN RAILWAY PARLEY EASES TENSION

(Continued from Page 1)

way, who is delegated by the Soviets to enter into negotiations.

Meanwhile all Chinese diplomatic and consular officials in Russian territory have been ordered to return to China, while large numbers of Soviet-Russians, formerly residing here, are crossing the border into Russia, carrying out Moscow instructions. All of these are railway employees. Railway operation has been in communication, busily arranging the Chinese are overcoming the difficulty by the employment of many White Russians.

A Harbin report stated that Moscow has agreed to operate an international train bi-weekly between Moscow and Vladivostok.

TOKYO (AP)—The day of the Kellogg Renunciation of War Pact ceremonies in Washington brought Manchuria new hopes of peace in a definite effort by Russians and Chinese alike to dissipate the war clouds in the Far East.

The Soviet Consul-General, Mr. Melnikov of Harbin, met Chang Tso-hsiang, chief Lieutenant of Governor Chang Hsueh-liang of Manchuria, and himself head of the Kirin provincial government, in a conference at Changchun.

The conference was regarded as a significant approach to direct negotiations between Russia and China for settlement of the Chinese Eastern Railway controversy.

The distinct drift of the past 48 hours in the direction of resumption of contact between Russia and China without outside mediation, entered a more concrete channel at Changchun.

Rengo and other Japanese agency dispatches reported marked lessening of the tension at Harbin and also in the border. Rengo messages from Manchuria, Western Manchuria and the Chinese Eastern Railway and a truce conference on the frontier, the Russians and Chinese troops had arranged a kind of "truce" by which both sides withdrew some distance from the actual border line. Manchuria was gradually resuming its normal appearance.

The Government has maintained an attitude of detachment in the recent invocation of the Kellogg pact in Washington and in Paris. It is now admitted that the Foreign Minister, Baron Shidzehara, reminded the Chinese Minister Wang Yun-pao and the Russian Ambassador, Mr. Trounov, on July 19, of the obligations of their countries to the Kellogg pact and advised the diplomats to strive for peaceful settlement.

Tokyo maintains that this action was independent of Colonel Stimson's initiative and attaches great importance to Baron Shidzehara's further conversations with the Chinese and Russian diplomats.

Baron Shidzehara himself issued a

## THE SCHENK MARKETS, Inc.

OUR CERTIFIED STEAKS are positively guaranteed TENDER

WHEELING, W. VA.

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## Legal Seas Weathered by Model Vessels



Arthur J. Tuttle, United States District Judge for Eastern District of Michigan, Trying Admiralty Cases With Ship Models on Bench in Marble Court Room of Federal Building, Detroit.

### Ready to Negotiate

SHANGHAI (AP)—C. T. Wan, Foreign Minister of the Chinese Nationalist Government, in a press interview stated that China was willing to begin negotiations with the Soviet Government for settlement of their differences.

No third party for mediation is necessary, the Foreign Minister said, indicating that he thought it likely negotiations would occur in Moscow rather than in Harbin.

"We are now awaiting Moscow's indication of its attitude toward the suggested procedure," he said, "and also information with regard to a possible date for the opening of negotiations."

**Negotiations Under Way?**

LONDON (AP)—Official quarters awaited definite word of the opening of direct negotiations between Soviet Russia and Nationalist China for solution of the Chinese Eastern

controversy.

It was believed possible that direct negotiations, following preliminary meetings, already began between either at Harbin or Mukden, seat of the Manchurian capital.

While this hopeful prospect dominated the interest in the situation, Russian and Chinese negotiators continued accusations of offenses against the territory of each nation.

The Chinese seized a score of automobiles, and the Russians alleged Chinese employment of White Russian émigrés for destructive work over the Russian frontier.

**Russian Planes Fired At**

LONDON (AP)—Reuter's dispatches from Tokyo quote a telegram from Manchuria, saying Chinese troops had fired on five Soviet airplanes which appeared over the border town. Later in the morning distant sounds of firing were heard, but they ceased shortly afterward.

## Executions Follow Manchurian Raids

By Radio from Moscow Bureau

MOSCOW—The Soviet Government is determined, it is stated, ruthlessly to repress border raids and espionage along the East Siberian frontier. An announcement from Khabarovsk says the "Gayanpo," political police, have executed 16 persons accused of various counter-revolutionary offenses. This included, it is alleged, membership in emigré monarchist organizations, illegal crossing of the frontier, terrorism, espionage, and armed attacks on Soviet frontier guards.

The executions apparently followed a series of small raids by White Russians into Amur, Transbaikal and Vladivostok districts during the past month.

Three of the executed persons were charged with attempting to cross the Chinese-Soviet frontier in the trans-Balkal region, armed with revolvers and grenades. A serious feature of the situation is the fact that Chinese authorities are stated to have given co-operation to "White Russian" organizations in Manchuria for raiding Soviet territory, for the purpose of destroying bridges, arms, stores and organizing rebel activities among the kulaks and other dissatisfied elements. The executions doubtless are intended as a warning to White Russians in Manchuria and their secret sympathizers in Siberia.

**CANADA'S POPULATION GAINS 138,000 IN YEAR**

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—Canada's population on June 1 last was 9,796,000 persons, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the past year there was an increase of approxi-

**MAYOR ORDERED DISMISSED**

MADRID (AP)—The Government has ordered the dismissal of the Mayor of Villarin, a town in the province of Zamora, who recently took from the municipal library the books of the Spanish novelist, Pérez Galdós, and publicly burned them.

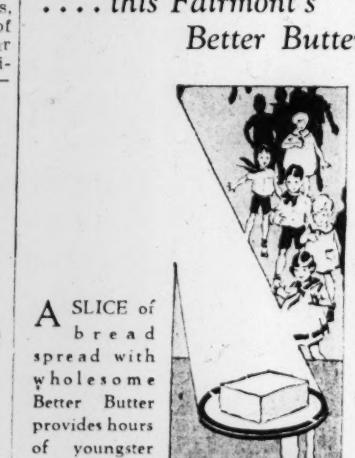
Before the dismissal, the mayor was ordered to reimburse the library.

**OPEN THE BOTTLE AND POUR YOURSELF A GLASS OF THE WONDERFULLY IMPROVED CHELMSFORD PALE DRY GINGER ALE**

GET a case of the large, family-size bottles. Each bottle contains many generous glassfuls, and costs only a few cents per glass.

AT GROCERY, DRUG AND CONFECTIONERY STORES

Nourishment-giving Food . . . this Fairmont's Better Butter



FAIRMONT'S Better Butter

At Your Grocery or Market

Other Fairmont Products Are: Better Eggs—Better Cheese—Better Poultry—Better Milk—Frozen Fresh Fruits—Fairmont's Delicia Ice Cream

THE FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO., ESTABLISHED 1884—DELICIA ICE CREAM

## Tiny Ships Used to Decide Cases

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—Though they have not been out of dry dock for 50 years, three tiny ships whose home port is Detroit probably have been involved in more admirably disputes than any fleet that ever sailed the seas.

They are not proud ships. No teak trim their decks. No brass railings sparkle. But from their snug harbors in their bookcase, Arthur J. Tuttle, United States District Judge for the eastern district of Michigan, launches from the desk blotter of his judicial bench to demonstrate situations on the high seas.

These little ship models were here long before I came on the bench 17 years ago," Judge Tuttle said. "They are at least 50 years old. Some one carved this largest one all by hand."

He pointed to the model of a sidewheeler, with a capstan that really turns, a rudder that moves, and tiny life boats that swing from davits on the upper deck.

Most appropriately, the name "S. S. Newberry" can be faintly deciphered on the sides of two of the boats. This honors the present Truman H. Newberry, former Secretary of the Navy, as well as his father who was one of the best-known yachtsmen of the United States.

There are not as many admiralty cases as there used to be years ago, according to Judge Tuttle. They are heard in the Marble Court Room of the Federal Building.

**Indiana Governor to Help Youths**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—A pledge that the "big job" of his administration will be to reclaim youths for honorable citizenship from the state's reform and correctional institutions has been made by Gov. Harry G. Leslie of Indiana.

Governor Leslie has announced that a different attitude among reformatory officials and guards toward youths in their charge must be adopted and that instead of the older methods of treating reformatory in-

**BURKHARDT'S Presenting**

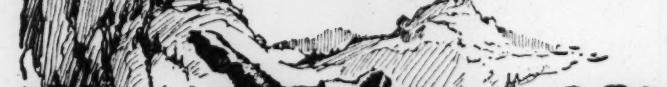
the newest things in Hats, Haberdashery and Clothing for Summer.

THE BURKHARDT BROS. CO.

8-10-12 East Fourth Street CINCINNATI

## His favorite trail to Yellowstone

Nourishment-giving Food . . . this Fairmont's Better Butter



the new Gallatin Gateway

Join the Gallatiners—the happy throngs who are following olden trails up historic Gallatin Canyon to the mystic wonderland. A scenic, inspiring, 85-mile motor trip without added cost; 170 miles if you choose Gallatin Gate-

way route both ways.

Daily, Yellowstone is receiving enthusiastic groups, filled with tales of their thrill ride over a broad smooth highway, through timbered and snow-capped ranges, along rims of yawning canyons, beside plunging waters and strangely-sculptured cliffs. The old West of Indians, trappers and adventurous pioneers bids welcome to you, too.

Reached only via The Milwaukee Road. Where rails end, our new, hospitable, mountain-crated Gallatin Gateway Inn—cuisine by Rector: Broadway's favorite host brought to the heart of the Spectacular Rockies.

Let us plan your trip to geyserland via Gallatin Gateway. Escorted tours, if you wish.

## Low Summer Fares

4½ day tour of the park, \$54 at hotels, \$45 at lodges.

For further information, write

GEO. B. HAYNES, Passenger Traffic Manager

The Milwaukee Road, Union Station, Chicago, Ill.

THE MILWAUKEE ROAD ELECTRIFIED OVER THE ROCKIES TO THE SEA

that its precise application should be left to the executive, in consultation with the Government. Speakers from the export districts, especially South Wales and Northumberland, also demanded safeguards to prevent the danger of a sudden, serious rise in costs of production, and advised a gradual return to the seven-hour day. Still another section of the conference held that the resolution should be withdrawn, and the executive left free to get the best agreement possible following discussions with the owners and the Government.

## Seek Common Basis in Cotton Deadlock

By CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Hope—that the threatened cotton trade stoppage involving 500,000 workers may be averted was strengthened here when Sir Horace Wilson, permanent secretary to the Ministry of Labor, succeeded in bringing representatives of the employers and the operatives together again after a series of protracted negotiations.

It was clearly understood by both sides, however, that whatever takes place, the discussions will be non-committal as the matters must ultimately be referred to the respective governments.

In an official statement it was said that discussions had had as an immediate object the ascertaining of a basis upon which employers and operatives' representatives could meet with a view to effecting a settlement.

It is recognized that the inquiry must deal with matters that have little bearing upon the capacity of industry to "carry on" for the benefit of all engaged in it. Consideration was given to the question of what actions are immediately necessary. It is felt that if the Government's inquiry into industry is to be useful, considerable time must elapse before the report can be made available and before its recommendations may be applied to the cotton trades.

Negotiations when resumed will center about the employers' demand for a reduction of 2s. 6½d. in the pound on current wages. The Lancashire cotton trades have earned a reputation for a last-minute settlement of their disputes, and it is stated that if a basis of peace is not reached soon, Miss Bondfield, Minister of Labor, will invite representatives of employers and operatives to meet her in London for a final parley before July 29, when the wage reductions are scheduled to take effect.

## California Passengers Save by Using Tourist Car from Washington

Many travelers to points West of New Orleans now go in comfort and save approximately one-half of their fares by using the through Washington-Sunrise Route tourist car leaving Washington, D. C., daily for California without changing trains. Fall fares now in effect: Stopovers at Atlanta, New Orleans, Houston, San Antonio, and El Paso permitted. Wait for illustrated folder "B," railroad fare and class details.

G. V. McArt, Passenger Agent, WASHINGTON-SUNRISE ROUTE 1510 H St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

RESOURCES EXCEED \$140,000,000

CITIZENS NATIONAL TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

LOS ANGELES

An ensemble of your own selection for 16.50

## 'Only Woman Rough Stone Mason in World,' Claimed for Minnie Lott

Wife of Big Rapids (Mich.) Man Has Plied Trowel Side by Side With Him for 15 Years, Besides Raising Son and Daughter

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Members of building trades here are acclaiming Mrs. Minnie Lott, wife of Jesse Lott of Big Rapids, Mich., as the only woman in the world working as a rough stone mason and perhaps the only woman who regularly follows a trowel trade.

She learned the work from her husband in order to help him when they were newlyweds, she said in an interview. At first she learned how to paint mortar joints and then how to use the trowel for pointing. That was 15 years ago and she has kept at it regularly ever since, in addition to home-making for their boy and girl.

When Mr. Lott starts a job, he places the stones by hand up to about shoulder height and after that uses a scaffold. Each stone has a relatively flat surface, and this surface is laid with the sheathing or inside of the wall. The flat surface is then spiked to the wall, a large head securing anchorage on a niche in the stone. The stones are bedded in mortar and the joints are left rough. Mrs. Lott braces them joint by joint to a smoothness as she follows up her husband's progress, and carefully points them, and then applies paint to make them stand out in relief in a combination of irregular colored stones.

The work necessitates considerable

time and labor.

Conservative Banking

Usually 7.50 to 12.50

Wash crepe, georgette, chiffon, and printed





## SPokane River Drive to Start After Harvest

First Leg of 31-Mile Stretch to Give Work to Many in Off Season

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Mergers and chain newspapers in the weekly field were strongly favored at the annual session of the National Editorial Association recently held here. In addition to putting the weeklies on a more substantial footing, it was believed this policy would result in greater opportunities being made available for young men in journalism. A "scarcity of good newspaper men" was reported.

"Our plan for developing one of Spokane's hidden assets is directly in line with the prosperity plan recently presented to Spokane by Dr. William T. Foster, director of the Potlak Foundation for Economic Research," explained Mr. White. Mr. Foster had said that "by preparing for tomorrow we can prepare for today."

"Our first unit of six miles is assured, and will be started early this fall after the harvest season is over. It will assist in giving employment to men coming out of the fields."

"Every cent given to the project will be paid out for labor. We have no overhead costs. The right of way has almost, with exception, been donated."

Membership subscriptions are for construction costs only. We have estimated approximately that \$2 will move a cubic yard of dirt, \$5 a grade a yard and throw up a low embankment at the edge of the road, and \$10 will surface a yard, so any subscriber can say, 'This is my yard of surface, or this is my yard of embankment, or this is my yard of excavation or fill as the case may be.'

We are fortunate in having practically no undergrowth to do as native shrubs and trees already line the banks of the river. When the drive is completed there will be no obstruction to detract from the view of the river."

## Scotland's Cows Yield More Milk

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
GLASGOW.—It is now generally recognized that Scotland, whose milk-recording system was commanded by the Imperial Economic Committee in its report on Empire dairy production, stands second only to Denmark in regard to the system of recording the milk of individual dairy cows.

Denmark's structure of agricultural co-operative organization lends itself to systematic recording of milk. Next to Denmark, Scotland, it is said, can boast of the highest proportion of officially recorded cows in the world. The total number of cows recorded, officially and unofficially, last year was 887, and the total number of cows recorded was 33,257, compared with 33,252 in the previous year. The depression in the agricultural industry has had its reactions upon the milk-recording schemes. Otherwise the number of cows that come within its category would have shown a larger increase.

The report shows how the recording system has effected improvement, and states that, notwithstanding the inclusion each year of a considerable percentage of new herds, the proportion of good milking or class I cows and heifers to the total animals

STEEFEL SONS

## Girls' Wash Dresses

1.95 2.95 3.95

Girls' blower wash dresses; new colors in prints; end and end gingham and broadcloths; hand-smocked and embroidered.

SIZES 3-10

**Steefel Brothers**  
ALBANY, NEW YORK

H. Horton & Co., Inc.  
Broadway and Beaver Street  
ALBANY, N. Y.

Largest equipment house between New York and Chicago

"Everything Under One Roof"

Equipments for Institutions, Hotels, Restaurants, Lunch Rooms, Schools, Steamship Lines and Railroad Companies

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## For Vacation take along a Jantzen

The suit that changed bathing to swimming

\$6.00 and \$6.50



WE WELCOME SMALL ACCOUNTS

Start with \$1.00 or more and earn our liberal interest

4 1/2% Dividend Paid Since 1919

INTEREST COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY

Assets Over \$36,000,000.00

Over 38,000 Depositors

tested has increased from 39 1/4 per cent in 1914 (when the present basis of classification was adopted) to 65 per cent in 1928, while the proportion of class II, or obviously unprofitable animals, has been reduced in the same period from 9 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

## Weekly Chain Papers Favored by Editors

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Mergers and chain newspapers in the weekly field were strongly favored at the annual session of the National Editorial Association recently held here. In addition to putting the weeklies on a more substantial footing, it was believed this policy would result in greater opportunities being made available for young men in journalism. A "scarcity of good newspaper men" was reported.

"At no other time in history has there been such a movement for closer contacts in all lines of business," stated H. C. Hotaling, executive secretary in urging closer alignments in the printing craft. He advocated keeping propaganda out of news columns, adding:

"It is safe to say that the press of this country, in the hands of thousands of individual owners, will never be controlled or become subservient to any trust group or faction."

Editors were admonished by Miss Emily Woodward, president of the Georgia State Press Association, to temper all news with wisdom and justice, and to eliminate sensationalism.

The board of directors was instructed to establish a new department of national advertising. Undue governmental supervision in the advertising field was opposed, but the association demanded close editorial inspection of all advertisements.

The Herald, Florence, Ala., won first prize in the greater community service contest; the Journal-Chronicle, Owatonna, Minn., two prizes for the best first page and best weekly paper; the Press, Greenwich, Conn., two prizes for the best editorial page and greatest advertising improvements; the Farms News, Colorado Springs, Colo., a prize for newspaper production.

Lemuel C. Hall, Wareham, Mass., was elected president to succeed Erwin Funk, Rogers, Ark.; George Dorrill, Battle Creek, Mich., was named vice-president.

## Indian Government Investigates Banks

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**

BOMBAY—For a banking inquiry of India have been set up a central committee and 10 provincial committees.

The main object of the inquiry will be the investigation of the existing conditions of banking in India, with special reference to the needs of agriculture, commerce and industry.

But now the situation is beginning to improve. Crop conditions are favorable and it is believed that this year Rumania will produce 35,000,000 leu worth of cereals. This estimate may be somewhat too sanguine, for although the wheat is now being harvested, it is too early to make predictions regarding corn, which is one of Rumania's principal agricultural products. However, even conservative observers place the value of the barley now being harvested at 10,000,000 leu and it is stated there are good prospects for an excellent international market.

The central committee will be concerned, in the first place, with the regulation of banking, banking education, the development and extension of banking on sound lines, industrial banks and credit facilities for the country's main industries and the financing of foreign trade. The provincial committees will direct their investigations into the problems of agricultural credit and credit facilities for small industries, mortgage banks and the financing of internal trade.

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Mrs. Gunda Sutton, Garrison, N. D.; C. O. Jones, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Florence Adair, Hayden, Colo.; Elbert L. Gentry, Denver, Colo.; Mrs. Edith Adams Brown, New York.

Edward D. McGuire, Akron, O.; Mrs. George G. Sage, Chicago, Ill.; Charlotte Park, Chicago, Ill.

Martha Ellen Sprague, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Constance Barker, Leeds, Eng.; Geoffrey W. Broadbent, Leeds, Eng.; Mrs. Vilma Sage, Clivios, N. M.; Mrs. W. Vandeverter-Crockett, Fayetteville, Ark.; Mrs. Mary E. Pugh, Milwaukee, Wis.

Mary A. Cossaboom, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. James A. Wolfe, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Charles J. Kauffman, Lansdowne, Pa.; Mrs. Sidney D. Kauffman, Lansdowne, Pa.

Mr. R. H. Bond, Quincy, Mass.

Mrs. J. F. Keehane, Quincy, Mass.

W. B. Griffith, Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Margaret K. Griffith, Atlanta, Ga.

Leila Copeland, Tulsa, Okla.

Mrs. Isidore Peltier, III, San Antonio, Tex.

Mrs. Van A. Petty Jr., San Antonio, Tex.

H. F. Barnes, Worcester, Mass.

Mrs. M. F. Hart, Worcester, Mass.

Mrs. Minnie Conner, Toronto, Can.

Mrs. S. J. Shannon, Portsmouth, N. H.

Mrs. A. D. Brownbrough, Quincy, Mass.

Mrs. Mabeline Garland Roberts, Pitts-

burgh, Pa.

Mrs. Margaret S. Fuller, New York, N. Y.

Olen F. Brown, East Lansing, Mich.

Mrs. Nellie T. Face, Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. Roy W. Face, Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. Bertie L. Doherty, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Emily Friedrichs, North Hollywood, Calif.

Henry P. Garrett, Lancaster, Pa.

Mrs. Helen P. Garrett, Lancaster, Pa.

Zera B. Gates, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. D. Benjamin, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Mrs. Laura Erickson, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Edgar B. Ridout, St. John, N. B.

Mrs. Laura H. Raymond, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

John A. Raymond, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Lewis Prentiss, Lawrence, Mass.

Roger N. Williams, Charleston, W. Va.

Mrs. Emma K. Williams, Charleston, W. Va.

Barbara Jeanne Williams, Charleston, W. Va.

Bob and Jane Williams, Charleston, W. Va.

Stuart Williams, Charleston, W. Va.

Mrs. Mary F. Terry, Waterbury, Conn.

Carolyn F. Terry, Waterbury, Conn.

Mrs. Hattie L. Loos, San Antonio, Tex.

Mrs. Albert Friedrich, San Antonio, Tex.

Mrs. Gordie L. Wright, Ely, Nevada.

Mrs. Bertie L. Doherty, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Emily Friedrichs, North Hollywood, Calif.

Henry P. Garrett, Lancaster, Pa.

Mrs. Leonie McCall, Evansville, Ind.

Mrs. Charles J. Kauffman, Lansdowne, Pa.

Mrs. Olive T. Castle, Fort Garry, Fla.

Miss Kate E. Hunterman, Cleveland, O.

Mrs. Bertie L. Doherty, Cleveland, O.

Mrs. Hattie G. James, New York City.

Mrs. Mann L. Stanhope, Glenwood, Ill.

Leon E. Stanhope, Glenwood, Ill.

Mrs. Charles J. Kauffman, Lansdowne, Pa.

Mrs. Nellie Schmidt, Shreveport, La.

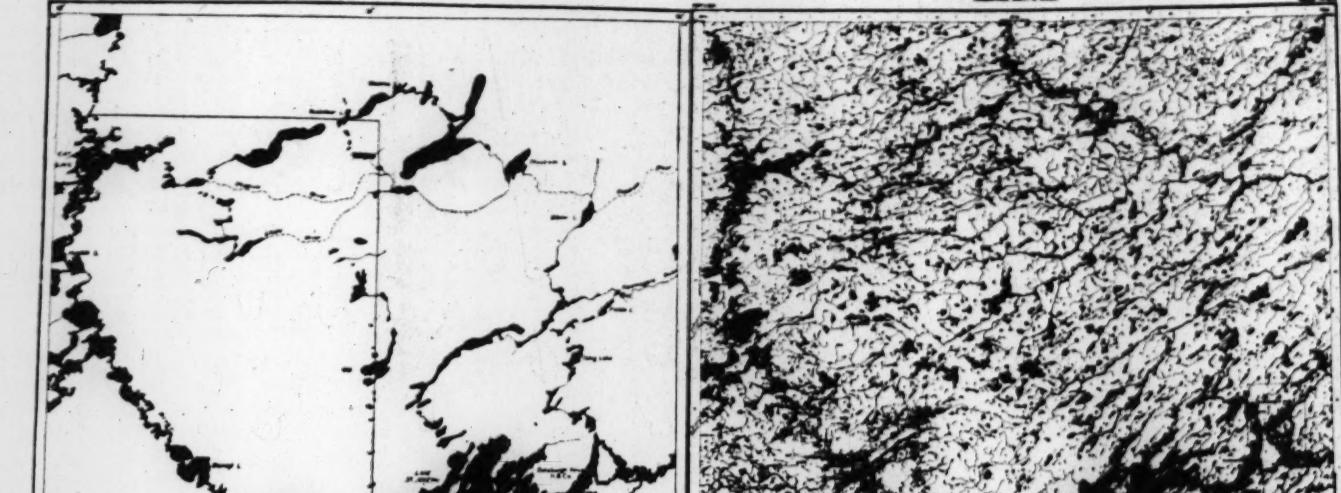
Mrs. Grace Sharp, Shreveport, La.

Mrs. Louis Sharp, Shreveport, La.

Mrs. Hiram G. Jones, Los Angeles, Calif.

Mrs. Vivien Mayo, East Orange, N. J.

## Thoroughly Speckled, but Every Speck Where It Belongs



Courtesy of Department of Interior, Canada

## Air Mapping of Ontario Reveals 3000 Lakes Spot the Place Where There Were Only a Few Known Before. Scale for Last Cut—Vertical 70 Miles, Horizontal 90 Miles.

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**

TORONTO, CAN.

CANADA'S northland is being invaded by mining prospectors in vast numbers. They go by canoe and airplane. They go into regions which a few years ago were practically unknown, regions where the maps are hazy. Today they go into some of these regions armed with maps so accurate that the chance of becoming lost in the northland is now very slim.

Where formerly the old maps made by land surveys were the only ones available, today the Topographical Survey of Canada has on hand maps of much of the northland which are accurate to the smallest detail. These maps are made from aerial photographs.

It is thought that this warehouse and its fellows will store the largest quantities of fruit of any port in Continental Europe. The fruit is first sold by auction, and then distributed to the main markets of Germany and Czechoslovakia.

The unknown regions, those which are being invaded by prospectors, are being done. Where water-power developments are started the aerial camera goes in to take pictures, for it saves considerable work for the engineers to be able to work from the photographs. In every way Canada is utilizing the aerial eye to increase knowledge of her vast unknown territories and her inestimable natural resources.

**MOTOR FARMING SENDS MILLIONS INTO NEW LABOR**

(Continued from Page 1)

horses. Now all farm machinery is being built with special thought to tractor power and as a result the capacity of the individual farmer in possession of such machinery is being immensely enlarged.

The perfection of the remarkable machine called the "combine" is the largest single factor in reducing the cost of growing wheat. The combine is a tractor and reaping and threshing machine combined in one. As it moves across the field guided by a boy and operated by one man, it cuts the grain, threshes it, and delivers it to a tank in one continuous operation. Compared with the old method, once thought marvelously efficient, of reaping the grain with a horse-drawn reaper and binder, then hauling the bundles of grain to the place where the huge and cumbersome threshing machine was operated by large crews of harvest hands, the new way seems almost beyond belief. To those thousands of farmers' wives as well, who had to struggle early and late feeding crews of hungry land workers at harvest time, the combine is as much a blessing as it is to the farmer himself.

Some few years ago the remarkable was attributed to Henry Ford, in discussing the extension of the machine age to the farm, that it only takes five days to make a crop of wheat. Mr. Ford was ridiculed for this statement, and it will now be interesting to see what has actually happened. Prof. M. L. Wilson, agricultural economist at the Montana Experiment Station, says:

"Three years ago (now four) there were few farmers anywhere in the world who produced wheat with less than eight hours of labor to the acre. Today many well-organized, efficiently operated tractor wheat farms raise their crops with only two hours of man labor per acre."

There was, for instance, mapped the old maps certain lakes running east and west. When the pilot flew his machine over the region and the photographer began to take pictures they saw that those lakes had been mapped wrongly. The photos showed those lakes to run north and south and altogether different shaped than on the land maps. Besides they discovered so many new lakes in the old map region, that the old map seemed useless.

There was another region in the new Ontario mining



## Musical Events — Art — Theaters — News of Radio

## Recent London Concerts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

ONE of Marcia van Dresser's infrequent appearances occurred at Royal Hall, in a recital with Lowell Harp, piano. He exhibited a good deal of Debussy to the program, while she sang generous groups by Brahms, Franz Roger, Giese, Wolff, and Debussy. Her warm voice, her effortless production, and the maturity of style she brought to the beautiful Brahms' Lieder were very satisfying.

Another singer with a voice was heard at Wigmore Hall on June 19, when Cecilia Brenner gave a recital at Royal Hall. She has a fine voice that has been so trained that the lower register shows as yet its rare quality and the upper notes change and harden. However, the musical impulse behind her singing is of the right kind and her German diction is good.

Gunda Horst's recital in costume introduced a young singer to London, who by her exuberant soprano and possesses a volume and steady reserve power that fit her exceptionally to sing the music of Bach and Beethoven. Her first group of religious songs was made up from these composers' Bach's "Jesu, mein Herr Jesu Christ" was a good example of quiet work, and Beethoven's was sung with dignity, and a grandeur of tone that never grew forced because it was easily within the capabilities of her voice.

## Modernist Songs

This reserve was noticeable in a group of songs by Schumann and Schubert. A group of Dutch songs had been chosen from what is the right wing of the modernists; there was very little to show twentieth-century practice. The two best were a sacred song by Sijtzen Meyer, written with a delicate technique and a lovely "Wieglied" by Willi Andriessen. "The Wind," by Gertrude van Vliet-Vancken, had that emotional transparency between the musical and speech rhythms that usually occurs when a foreigner sets the English language, and songs by Philip Louts and Keen Andriessen were commonplace.

In these lighter things Miss Brenner's singing was variable, partly because it is difficult for a voice made for big work to do trifles, and partly because her instinctive response in music is to nobility not fitness.

## Marguerite d'Alvarez

The song recital by Marguerite d'Alvarez exhibits those contrasts—violent as the sunlight and shadow of the South. In which this singer delights. She is a prima donna—but instead of operatic arias she sings Lieder. Of the beauty of her voice there can be no two words; nor of her skill. Yet when she began "Bohème" (Lully) and "L'amour de mon" she was out of tune on high notes and had a broad vibrato. Two songs by Bach proved a rallying point.

## RESTAURANTS

## BALTIMORE

## BALTIMORE, MD.

## EATWELL INN

## 100 EAST 23RD STREET

## Lunch and Dinner

## The REFECTIONY

## Incorporated

## JUNCHEON — CALVERT BLDG.

## 11:30 to 2:30 — 101 E. Fayette St.

## DINNER 5 to 7:30 — Balti more

## CLOSED SUNDAY

## M. M. S.

## NEW YORK CITY

## ROSETTA GORDON

## TEA ROOM

## Luncheon—12:30—5:00

## Dinner—6:30—1:00

## Home—12:30—1:00—5:00

## 139 Lexington Avenue

## at 40th Street

## Telephone Lexington 7271

## The Garden Spot

## Luncheon—Dinner

## Dinner Sundays

## 12:15 to 8:15

## 67 West 44th Street

## Between 5th and 6th Avenues

## Pig and Whistle

## In Yards Greenwich Village

## New York City

## Luncheon 12 to 2.....\$0.50

## Dinner 5 to 8.....\$0.80

## Closed on Sundays

## BUFFALO, N. Y.

## The Archways Restaurant

## A. Thow

## 265 Delaware Avenue

## Luncheon 11 to 2:30—5:00

## Dinner 6 to 8 P. M. 65c, 75c, \$1.00

## Sunday 12 to 8:30 P. M. \$1.00, \$1.25

## FAMOUS FOR FOOD

## LAUBE'S CAFETERIA

## Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets

## OLD SPAIN

## 666 MAIN STREET

## Wilcox's Pier Restaurant

## SAVIN ROCK

## Five Miles from New Haven

## A large Shore Restaurant serving

## excellent Meat and Sea Food Orders

## 9:00 a.m. (New Haven Exchange)

## PORTLAND, ORE.

## The Oyster Loaf

## EVERYTHING GOOD TO EAT

## 44 Broadway, Opposite Hotel Benson

## POPULAR PRICES

## Knickerbocker

## BROADWAY AND STARK

## V&amp;V Cafeteria

## CARLTON HOTEL BUILDING

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## The SIGN of the ROSE

## TEA SHOP

## Established 1883

## A great tea room, a rich

## territory of Western Canada.

## Rates and full information upon application.

## The "Calgary Daily Herald" is an independent, clean newspaper for the home.

## Devoted to Public Service.

## Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page

## 1. Fairbanks House, Dedham, Mass.

## 2. The White House.

## 3. Being fabricated of asbestos.

## 4. Household and industrial appliances.

## 5. One-third.

proved especially alluring and were well played. The third movement, based on Negro themes, was delightfully refreshing.

John Powell, who appeared in the dual capacity of composer and soloist playing his "Rhapsodie Noire," was the sensation of the program, and was accorded a real ovation. Mr. Powell plays with fine singing tone and has brilliant technique. The composition which has doubtless been reviewed many times before was a most fascinating one, and showed Mr. Powell in a most favorable light as composer.

The final number was the "Irish Rhapsody" by Victor Herbert. This was given a most pleasing performance.

The increased attendance at the second concert showed that the orchestra has found favor with the music lovers of the city, and we shall look for capacity audiences for the remaining concerts.

## On Record

THE Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra of New York, with Willem Mengelberg conducting, has recently made a new recording of Richard Strauss's tone poem, "Ein Heldenleben," for the Victor company. To Scipione Guidi is allotted the solo violin part.

Mr. Mengelberg's reading of the art of singing on the piano. A large audience came to Wigmore Hall to hear her play a program of short pieces by Brahms, Debussy and Ravel, and Chopin's B minor Sonata.

A sonata recital, given by Mary Grierson (piano) and Ruth Waddell (cello) at Wigmore Hall had some

sterling virtues, but in Beethoven's

Sonata in G minor, Op. 5, and that by Brahms in F, Op. 99, the absence of strong personal initiation made the performance less than the two and her playing revealed a width of outlook which no doubt came from her wide musical studies (she is a Doctor of Music) but Ruth Waddell seemed still overture to the background of an excellent tuition to step forward with musical ideas of her own.

## "The Magic Flute"

In the domain of opera, interest has been divided between the Covent Garden season, now nearing its close, and the performances of Mozart's "Magic Flute" under Sir Thomas Beecham in the Parry Opera Theater on June 19 and 20.

There is no tradition in England comparable to that of European opera houses, but the Royal College of Music has now had the Parry



# STOCK MARKET SHOWS UNEVEN PRICE TREND

Gains and Losses Fairly Well Divided—Several New Highs Made.

NEW YORK (AP)—Pronounced recessionary tendencies developed again in today's stock market, although a shrinking of issues continued to show independent strength. Selling seemed to have a wide variety of stocks in mind, several of the recently popular and public objects, with net declines ranging from 3 to 16 points.

The reaction was generally characterized as the further readjustment of a highly speculative position.

In some quarters, there was a tendency to attribute the apprehension on the part of the speculative public to the mounting credit stringency, the fall of the Far East, and recent talk in Congress which had, however, induced any large institution of consequence.

All money remained at 8 per cent, but the supply of funds was light, and the rate was maintained on up to the accepted time money rates continue firm.

Business news continue generally favorable. Several favorable half yearly earnings statements were published today. The Chesapeake and Ohio, the Atlantic Coast, being particularly attractive. The state increase in Federal Reserve brokers loans was expected after the close of the market.

Telephone at New Peak

American Telephone continued to show outstanding strength, moving up more than 5 points to another new high mark of 243 1/2. Pacific Telephone, 12 points to 206 1/2. Radio and International Telephone also pointed upward.

International Business Machines, 10 points and Atchison, 6. Diversified, 2 points or more were reported, including General Electric, 10.

Am. Can. Gas, 10.

Am. Metal, 20.

Am. Nat. G. P., 20.

Am. P. & L., 20.

Am. Tel. & T., 20.

Am. Tel. & T. Co., 20.

## RECORD SIX MONTHS FOR HUDSON MOTOR

Profits and Production Exceed All Other Like Periods—Cash Position Better

**PROFITABLE.**—The first half of 1929 was the best half of the Hudson Motor Car Co. in its history. New records were established for earnings, production, cash holdings and total assets.

Net profits in six months to June 29 total \$1,621,572, equal to \$3,650 a share on 434,660 no-par shares, and were \$1,405,151 greater than net of \$19,172 in the first half of 1928. The present cash position is \$1,772,000, net for six months ended May 31, equal to \$3,755,715. The cash position was changed in 1926 to correspond with the calendar year.

In establishing a new high record, Hudson has outdone any firm in the automobile industry for the last four months, totaling 162,071 cars or \$3,727 a share. In the first half of 1928, the production was 151,500 cars, totaling 31,568,934 in the second quarter of 1929 and 35,568,783 in the quarter ended May 19, 1928, the production for the year.

Production of 226,318 Hudson and Essex cars in the first half established a new high, exceeding 182,947 cars in the first half of 1928 by 24,291 cars.

Thus compared with 1928, June this year has been a record-breaker for production and earnings.

One of the many strong features in the balance sheet as of June 29, outstanding is the 11.8 per cent increase in cash and marketable securities, and a record increase of 111 per cent to \$10,587,236. The combined increase of cash and marketable securities is \$11,664,410, or a record increase of 64 per cent since the close of 1928.

Indicative of Hudson's record performance, investors at the midyear had declined \$1,220, or 8.1 per cent.

At \$1,772,000 at the beginning of the year, notwithstanding the gain during the period of more than 24 per cent in production and shipments.

Another high record was set in the stock market with the large reduction in deferred stock, which covers the development expense of the new models brought out in January. On June 29 this item stood at \$10,591,931, compared with \$35,320 at the close of 1928. Total assets at \$1,772,000, liberal depreciation charges reduced fixed assets to \$28,732,914 from \$29,972,337 Dec. 31, last. Combined capital and surplus account at the midyear had increased \$6,532,237 to \$36,809,660.

### DIVIDENDS

Townsend Securities Corporation declared an initial quarterly dividend of 25¢ in cash and 1 per cent in stock and an extra dividend of cash, payable Aug. 31 to stock of record Aug. 31.

Continental Mills declared a annual dividend of \$15 a share payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 31.

Pearlman Morse & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of 75¢ on the common, payable Aug. 31 to stock of record Aug. 31.

Meritt Manufacturing Co. declared a quarterly dividend of \$3 a share on the common and the regular semi-annual dividend of \$2.50 a share on the preferred stock, payable Aug. 31 to stock of record July 31.

Buckeye Pipe Line Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1, paid Aug. 31 to stock of record July 31.

London Midland & Scottish Railway declared an interim dividend of 10 per cent compared with 14 per cent last year.

Baltimore Brothers Company declared the usual 25-cent extra and regular 50-cent quarterly dividend on the common, and the regular 50-cent quarterly dividend on the preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 31.

Westway Chlorine Products Corporation declared a regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 31.

Northern States Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Sept. 3 to stock of record Aug. 31.

Wright Aeronautical Corporation declared a regular quarterly dividend of 87¢ cents on the new common, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record Aug. 31.

Manufacturing Corp. declared a regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 31.

Harmon Mills declared the usual quarterly preferred dividend of \$1.75, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record Aug. 31.

American Biscuit Co. declared a regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 25.

American Bank Note Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common and 10 cents on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Aug. 31.

Manufacturing, Inc. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 31.

Harmon Mills declared the usual quarterly preferred dividend of \$1.75, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record Aug. 31.

American Biscuit Co. declared a regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record Aug. 31.

General Mills, Inc. declared an extra quarterly dividend of 30 cents on the common, payable Sept. 3 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Stearns-Warner Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 87¢ cents on the common, payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 14.

Chile Copper Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 87¢ cents on the common, payable Sept. 31 to stock of record Aug. 31.

General Bronze Manufacturing declared a stock dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record Aug. 31.

H. B. Mallinson & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 14 per cent on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 29.

Consolidated Gas Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 87¢ cents on the common, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record Aug. 31.

North American Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 per cent on the common, payable Aug. 30 to stock of record Oct. 15.

London Quotations

London—Quotations for stocks, to day were 34¢. De Beers 121 and Rand Mines 3. Bar silver was 24¢ an ounce. Gold was 135¢ an ounce. Gold account on short hills were 34¢ per cent, three months, 3¢ per cent.

## NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2.50 p. m.)

High Low

Abraham & Straus 50s 111/2

Alleghany 5s 110/2

Am. Can. Gas 5s 109/2

# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## BAGGS DEFEATS DR. ARTHUR HAM

Wins in Straight Sets in Canadian Tennis—Much Progress Is Shown

**REPORT TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
TORONTO, Ont.—Such splendid progress has been made in the various events of the annual Canadian Lawn Tennis Association, which opened here on Monday, that the results have been determined in the ladies' singles and doubles, the finalists in the junior ladies' singles, the eight in the men's singles and doubles, the semifinalists in the junior men's and women's events, the two events left, to be held in the mixed doubles and the two events for veterans, singles and doubles, are also down to the last four. As the final matches approach the quality of tennis improves and the results of the games promises some interesting matches.

In the men's singles, Wednesday, the feature match was that in which John H. Doug of Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Dr. Arthur Ham, No. 4 ranking player of Canada, in straight sets. Doug, who is a veteran, had a hard game, and was aided by catching Ham off his usual stride. The lesson allowed Baggs to play the style of game he preferred.

In Jack A. Wright Jr. of Montreal, was in straight sets from C. W. Alken, but he was given a stern struggle in the first set and was trailing 4-1 at one time.

In the ladies' singles, three local players and Mrs. A. F. Reiss of Racine, were round in the running.

CANADIAN LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP: MEN'S SINGLES

A. O'Hearn, Third Round  
Franklin X. Shields, New York, defeated W. Campbell, Toronto, 6-1, 6-2.

W. L. Leitch, Montreal, defeated Leo Hills, Toronto, 6-2, 6-1.

P. C. Haig, New York, defeated Dr. A. W. Ham, Toronto, 6-1, 6-4.

John H. Doug, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Dr. J. S. Strachan, Philadelphia, 6-1, 6-2.

Gilbert Nunn, Toronto, defeated J. S. Proctor, Toronto, 6-3, 6-1.

John H. Doug, Montreal, defeated G. W. Alken, Montreal, 7-5, 6-1.

LADIES' SINGLES: Third Round

Mrs. A. F. Reiss, Saginaw, Mich., defeated Miss P. Rykert, Ottawa, 6-1, 6-1.

Mrs. E. F. Gray, Toronto, defeated Mrs. F. V. Woodburn, Halifax, 6-1, 6-4.

Mrs. E. F. Cole, Toronto, defeated M. H. F. Jones, Halifax, 6-0, 6-0.

Mrs. Olive Wade and Leo Hills, Toronto, defeated Miss M. McMurtry and G. C. Currie, Toronto, 6-1, 6-2.

Mrs. E. F. Cole, Toronto, and C. W. Leslie, Montreal, defeated Miss M. Boniface and A. A. Nicholson, Toronto, 6-1, 6-0.

Mrs. A. N. Lewis, Winnipeg, and B. Jones, New York, defeated Miss Betty Smith and A. Smith, Toronto, 6-1, 6-1.

Mrs. A. N. Lewis, Saginaw, and B. Jones, New York, defeated Miss Betty Smith and A. Smith, Toronto, 6-1, 6-1.

Mrs. E. F. Cole, Toronto, defeated M. H. F. Jones, Halifax, 6-0, 6-0.

Mrs. Olive Wade and Leo Hills, Toronto, defeated Miss M. McMurtry and G. C. Currie, Toronto, 6-1, 6-2.

Mrs. E. F. Cole, Ottawa, defeated Miss M. Boniface and A. A. Nicholson, Toronto, 6-1, 6-0.

Mrs. E. F. Cole, Ottawa, and C. W. Leslie, Montreal, won by default from Mrs. Lewis and B. Jones, Toronto, 6-1, 6-1.

JUNIOR LADIES' SINGLES: Semifinal Round

Mrs. G. W. Wade, Toronto, defeated Miss Betty Cocks, Toronto, 6-1, 6-1.

Mrs. E. Bennett, Toronto, defeated Mrs. F. H. Jones, Halifax, and Mrs. A. N. Lewis, Winnipeg, 6-1, 6-1.

Mrs. E. F. Cole, Ottawa, defeated Miss M. Boniface and A. C. Petersen, London, 6-0, 6-4.

Mrs. E. F. Cole, Ottawa, and C. W. Leslie, Montreal, won by default from Mrs. Lewis and B. Jones, Toronto, 6-1, 6-1.

TORONTO'S EIGHT-OARED CREW WINS FROM MCGILL

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
St. Catharines, Ont.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Ueved the annual series of eight-oared races with McGill University of Montreal here Wednesday when they defeated the Red and White in the fourth annual race by almost two lengths, Toronto broke in front and at the half way mark were two lengths ahead, and although McGill spurred on the last half, they were unable to reduce the lead to less than a length and a half.

The race was the opening event of the annual Canadian Henley regatta which gets under way today.

**TALBOT ENTERS SPEEDBOAT**

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The 33-foot speedboat of Leo Angeles, II, pronounced ready for 75 miles an hour, is en route to Detroit to compete in the Harmsworth international races starting Aug. 1. The craft, owned by James Talbot Jr., wealthy sportsman, in practice sessions to wear shields similar to those worn by the catchers? The picture, above, reveals that there is a long, yarn to it!

**Yarn Is Compact**

The tight machine-woven yarn plays only a small part in making the ball more lively, although it figures in it somewhat by giving the ball greater weight, and the stretch off and holding the ball together.

No. 7—which every fan is familiar with, the research worker comes upon tightly woven thread, stuck together so compactly that it comes off in the form of an unbroken string.

What makes the baseball lively?

What gives it the rebounding qualities which carry it into the bleachers, over the fences, and through the infield?

What makes the baseballs pitchers in practice sessions to wear shields similar to those worn by the catchers? The picture, above, reveals that there is a long, yarn to it!

**What a Difference**

But what a difference—the present major-league baseball! Better workmanship and finer materials, a rubber center, one and three-eighths inches in diameter, with a cushion of cork in the middle, and a cork center of the baseball what Manager Owen J. Bush of the Pittsburgh Pirates has termed a "bullet" in speed and liveliness. Better workmanship has made the ball more durable. It would take some terrific hitting to touch the ball now, and use out of competition. The results of the livelier ball are apparent in an alarmingly large number of home runs, less emphasis on the fielding of the game, and as the managers claim, less sporting baseball.

What makes the baseball lively?

What gives it the rebounding qualities which carry it into the bleachers, over the fences, and through the infield?

What makes the baseballs pitchers in practice sessions to wear shields similar to those worn by the catchers? The picture, above, reveals that there is a long, yarn to it!

**BLANEY AND HUBBARD LEAD**

HARTFORD (AP)—Comparative high scores featured the qualifying round of 30 holes in the first day of the fourth annual amateur golf tournament, which got under way Wednesday.

Blaney, of the Brooklyn Country Club, and Hubbard, of the Hartford Country Club, both of whom are members of the New England amateur team, were the leaders.

Blaney, of Brooklyn, and Hubbard,

of Hartford, were the leaders in the first amateur tournament, and Blaney, of Brooklyn, and Hubbard, of Hartford, were the leaders in the second amateur tournament.

The task of the committee headed by J. H. T. Jones, four times winner of the title, heads the contingent from east of the Mississippi, and George Van Elm of Detroit and Jess W. Avery of New York, as his strongest supporters. Ten foreign countries are on the list, including Carl J. H. Tolley, the British champion, and C. Ross Somerville and Donald D. Carrick, representing Canada.

Due to the distance from the east coast to Del Monte, many of the names well known in eastern championships are missing from the list. Among these are William C. Fownes Jr. of the committee.

**Only 61 Eastern Golfers Enter National Turney**

NEW YORK (AP)—The officials of

the United States Golf Association have a considerable job of proving on

when the national amateur championship ship opens its first start in the West.

The regulations of the U. S. G. A. state that the field is limited to between 150 and 160, while 265 players have been set for this year.

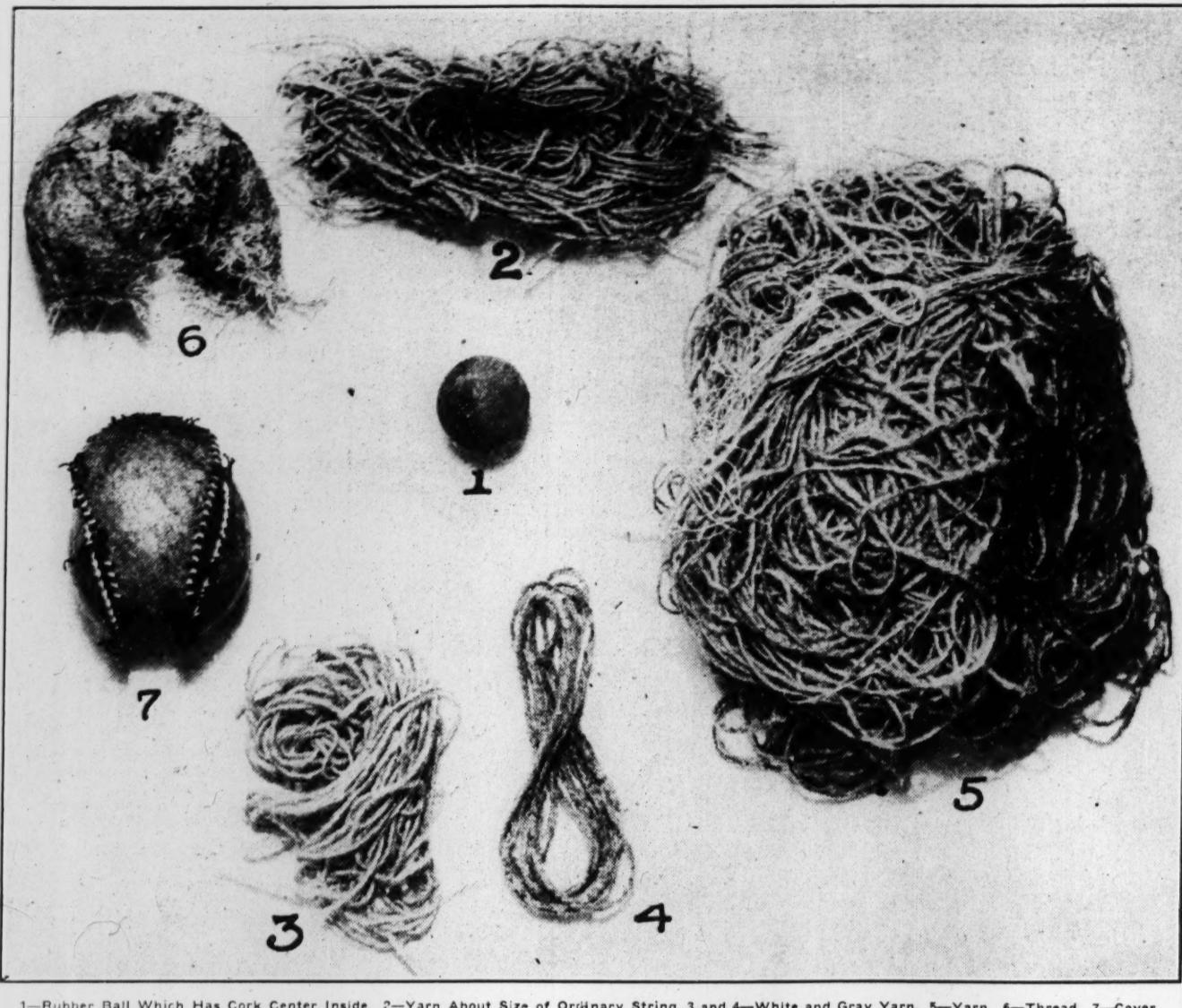
The western field of the Continent, celebrating its first amateur tournament, dominates the field with 134 entries.

Nearly half of these are from the Pacific coast. The East is represented on the entry list by only 61 names, but these compare with about the strongest possible delegation.

Robert T. Jones, four times winner of the title, heads the contingent from east of the Mississippi, and George Van Elm of Detroit and Jess W. Avery of New York, as his strongest supporters. Ten foreign countries are on the list, including Carl J. H. Tolley, the British champion, and C. Ross Somerville and Donald D. Carrick, representing Canada.

Due to the distance from the east coast to Del Monte, many of the names well known in eastern championships are missing from the list. Among these are William C. Fownes Jr. of the committee.

## The Famous So-Called 'Rabbit' Ball Which Is Being Used Today



1—Rubber Ball Which Has Cork Center Inside. 2—Yarn About Size of Ordinary String. 3 and 4—White and Gray Yarn. 5—Yarn. 6—Thread. 7—Cover.

## Several Factors Enter Into Making the Baseball Lively

### Rubber and Cork Center Mainly Responsible for Express-Train Speed and 'Jack Rabbit' Tendencies of Modern Spheres

WATCHING the modern baseball shoot across the diamond with express-train velocity or sour to great heights and pop over the fences with remarkable "theatrical" skill, the spectators have caused many a veteran fan to nod his head reminiscently and say, "Oh, if Dehanty, Crawford or LaJoie could have had such balls to hit—the spheres may never be found again!"

Present-day fans, however, are always ready to defend the hitters of his own day in comparison with those of yesterday, may not be entirely in accord with that statement; but the veterans and modern fans seem agreed—without particular—that the ball is more lively in 1929 than it has ever been before.

Remember the ball that used to go a few times only before the cover came off and the unraveling of the sphere began? Following that, thereafter, time was called while seven yards or so of yarn, which made the ball look like a comet in flight, was cut off. Slowly but steadily it diminished in size and visibility until it diminished in size and visibility until it disappeared all over the ball.

The best performance of the day's events was that of the coverless ball of the 1928 victory of the Ogle of London in the three-mile run, which he won by a margin of about 500 yards. Considering the conditions and strong wind which tended to slow up the runners it was a fine performance. Glasgow won two events, the 100-yard and the 440-yard dashes.

Watches the ball to hit—the spheres may never be found again!"

Each player won their service after the first. With the score at 7-4, Mrs. Mallory had the ball to hit in the second set, but a single break early in the latter gave Lang an advantage that for several years, came through a victor over his former doubles partner, Edward F. Dawson, and, well known three-set match, scored at 6-6, 6-2. Feibleman clearly outplayed Lang in the first and most of the second set, but a single break early in the latter gave Lang an advantage that for several years, came through a victor over his former doubles partner, Edward F. Dawson, and, well known three-set match, scored at 6-6, 6-2. Feibleman clearly outplayed Lang in the first and most of the second set, but a single break early in the latter gave Lang an advantage that for several years, came through a victor over his former doubles partner, Edward F. Dawson, and, well known three-set match, scored at 6-6, 6-2. 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<b>BRONXVILLE</b> <i>(Continued)</i>		<b>JAMESTOWN</b>		<b>Long Island</b>		<b>Long Island</b>		<b>NEWBURGH</b> <i>(Continued)</i>		<b>NEW YORK CITY</b>		<b>New York</b>	
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<b>SARA H. FRY</b> 10 Studio Arcade Tel. Bronx 8103 Station Plaza West, North End		106-110 East 2nd, Jamestown, N. Y.		<b>BERKELEY SHOE HEMPSTEAD-FREEPORT</b>		<b>LOUVIS</b> For Home-Made Ice Cream and Candy Our Sodas All Pure Fruit Flavors		<b>JAMES G. SHEVILL</b> 16 COURT STREET Triangle 2825		<b>ROCHESTER FLORAL CO.</b> 33 Franklin Street		<b>C. William Brezovsky's</b> Pharmacies	
<b>Genung's Little Shoppe</b> Gramatan Arcade		302 Main Street		<b>BERKELEY</b> and <b>THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE</b> Hosiery Special, \$1.19		<b>I. MILLER</b> Pumps and Custom Grades \$7.85 and \$9.85 Also I. MILLER Hosiery @ \$1.25 and \$1.35		<b>W. GARTNER</b> Specialist in Permanent Waving		<b>YOU CAN SAVE</b> 25% on your Fire or Automobile INSURANCE		<b>E. S. Bohachek, Inc.</b> 171 Court St., Rochester, N. Y.	
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172 FRANKLIN STREET		515 Main Street		<b>BERKELEY</b> and <b>THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE</b> Hosiery Special, \$1.19		<b>I. MILLER</b> Pumps and Custom Grades \$7.85 and \$9.85 Also I. MILLER Hosiery @ \$1.25 and \$1.35		<b>NEW ROCHELLE</b> 200 West 69 St. Tel. Trafalgar 3470		<b>Borough of Brooklyn</b> <b>AUTOMOBILE OWNERS</b>		<b>C. William Brezovsky's</b> Pharmacies	
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1929

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### M. Briand's Notable Project

THE increasing interest manifested in Europe in what has come to be called, perhaps with a little overstatement, the United States of Europe, must be apparent to anyone who reads periodicals published on the other side of the Atlantic, or even the cable messages to the United States. The essence of the plan which Count Coudenhove-Kaergi has been eloquently and convincingly preaching with little evident effect for almost a decade suddenly springs into substance as the result of the discussion of a higher tariff by the United States.

The subject, it is expected, will be brought seriously before the League of Nations Assembly in September by Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister of France. A preliminary inquiry into the sentiment of continental Europe indicates a broad measure of support for the Briand proposition. This does not, of course, at the moment imply any form of political organization or the establishment of a new political institution. A United States of Europe, paralleling in its organization and its distribution of local and federal authority the United States of America, may at some time come to pass. At present, however, it can only be regarded as the most remote of possibilities. But a measure of co-operation between the various countries of continental Europe for the encouragement of trade between them, and for the adoption of such protective measures as may enable them to maintain their foreign trade in the face of such a menace as a higher American tariff, is quite within the possibilities of immediate action. Difficulties, of course, there are in the path. The differences in language, in trade habits and customs, and, above all, the inherited antagonisms of centuries of suspicion and of war, make any endeavor to secure harmonious and co-operative action in Europe a task which may baffle the greatest combination of statesmen. Yet it is not impossible, and the reaction from the World War, coupled with the scarcely less bitter lessons of the ten years of peace which have ensued, may make feasible some such international agreement.

Some of the dispatches relative to this proposition set up the suggestion that it would be certain to offend the United States of America. We think the advocates of European harmony may put this apprehension aside. More and more it is becoming impressed upon American consciousness that what is needed above all for the maintenance and the material enhancement of the prosperity which this country has been enjoying is a greater measure of prosperity in foreign countries. American manufacturers want foreign markets, and the value of those markets is in direct proportion to the prosperity of the people constituting them. American capitalists are more and more finding it necessary to go beyond the borders of their own Nation for profitable opportunities, and they will welcome the return of Europe to its own old-time financial standing, and indeed its attainment of even a superior position.

The discussion of the project at the Assembly in Geneva will interest the United States quite as much as it will the people of Europe, and it is fortunate that, although the Government of the United States still abstains from participation in the League Assembly, its people are so deeply interested in the deliberations of the Assembly that the newspaper reports carried across the Atlantic exceed in volume anything printed in the press of those nations which are members of the League. If M. Briand is able to obtain a hearing at the Assembly for his project, and comes with it well formulated, there is no doubt that the whole world will be kept informed. The League's rules concerning the completion of business at an Assembly, demanding normally four months' notice of a topic, will probably make impossible anything further than preliminary discussion in September, but even the launching of so colossal a ship of state as this one will be a matter of world-wide interest.

### The League's Many Helping Hands

IN AN unusually informative article, the London Daily News comments on the great diversity of subjects to which the League of Nations gives attention, and to their widespread geographical distribution. That it has developed many interests apart from the purely political is evident from even a brief survey of its doings.

Having carefully investigated the education of Negroes in the South, a member of the Permanent Mandates Committee offers to the backward peoples of the earth the methods followed at Tuskegee Institute as incorporating the best that has been developed on this subject. In consequence, the education of the humble natives of Africa and the South Sea Islands follows the methods worked out through practical experience in America.

In Tanganyika a school has been established for the training of the sons of tribal chiefs in the hope that through the future rulers of these primitive tribes may be transmitted valuable lessons in citizenship, hygiene, and the elementary subjects of a white man's education. The British Government expects that through this experiment the ways of living of these benighted peoples will be substantially improved.

Nor are the humanitarian efforts of the League confined to primitive peoples. Effort has been successfully carried on through committees of the League to restore the higher edu-

tional privileges of Austria, which have seriously languished since the World War; and also to restore destroyed libraries. Another committee, convinced that the cinema is to yield a great influence in molding the public thought of the future, has given attention to this form of art, and in conjunction with the Italian Government, which bears the financial burden, has founded the International Cinematographic Institute at Rome. The direction of this enterprise, however, is wholly in the hands of the League's committee.

Copies of some of the world's masterpieces of sculpture have been made for exhibition in small towns; and the committee has undertaken to improve the character and scope of education of many backward peoples.

The Economic Committee is asking that the various states furnish for general dissemination fuller statistics of important raw materials and of industrial production. Even the problem of an international monetary system with a common currency has been attacked. A sample coin to replace the mark, franc, pound and dollar has been offered by Argentina, bearing on both sides two inscriptions, one of which reads, "Spirit Moves Matter and is the Ruler of the Nations."

The work of the League even reaches beyond the human family. Lord Lugard, British member of the Mandates Commission, has asked for measures to protect the gorilla and chimpanzee from extinction in the mandated territory.

It will be seen from these brief examples how many and varied are the activities carried on by the League; and there is every indication that the number will greatly increase as the nations become more accustomed to co-operate.

### Peace Is Threatened!

RUMORS of peace of the gravest nature have been emanating from Washington. Confidential advices from the capital declare that the representatives of the leading powers have been in conference at the State Department and that the abandonment of war as an instrument of national policy is seriously threatened. This morning's reports coming from reliable sources indicate that as many as sixty-two nations are involved in this delicate affair and it is apparent that unless intervention comes from some unexpected source an era of peace is imminent.

These sixty-two nations, representing virtually every civilized country of the world, are the signatories of the Pact of Paris, and on July 24, 1929, they met in Washington at the behest of President Hoover to proclaim this unparalleled treaty of peace. The Pact of Paris, public diplomacy's first great triumph, is the spokesman of an aroused public opinion. The impetus of an aroused world opinion swept the pact through the channels of formal diplomacy, and the strength of that same world opinion is proving to be an effective guarantee of its fulfillment.

Already the Pact of Paris has met one severe test, and it has come off the winner. Undoubtedly the influence of this treaty and the moral weight of those nations who are determined that its terms shall be upheld have done much to quiet the turmoil between Russia and China. It is encouraging to note that the United States and the other principal signatories of the pact were quick to remind Russia and China of their explicit obligation to settle all disputes by pacific means. July 24, 1929, marks the birth of a document which is destined to be an increasingly powerful instrument of world peace.

### The British Empire Stands

IS THE British Empire breaking up? This question began to be asked after the Great War when Britain voluntarily conceded what is practically complete autonomy to Canada, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand, its chief overseas dominions, which until then had been at least nominally controlled from London. It is asked pointedly again today, now that a Labor Government, devoid of any imperialistic leanings, is in the saddle in England.

Arguments are set forth that the bond of sympathy still holding the various members of the British Commonwealth of Nations together is too slight to withstand the jar of a Labor Administration at the headquarters. And the conclusion is glibly drawn that the fair structure of the British Commonwealth of Nations, however imposing may still be its appearance, is internally nothing but a crumbling ruin, bound sooner or later to crash to the ground, leaving Britain to stand by itself in Europe, no longer one of a great self-contained combination, but only an individual unit with potentialities confined to the narrow limits of its island home.

Must this view be accepted? Are there no other considerations that modify this gloomy forecast? The answer is emphatic, and is supported by the facts. Among the very first decisions reached by the British Labor Government, after it took over the reins at Westminster, was that its Prime Minister should plan a visit to the President of the United States, and that James H. Thomas, Ramsay MacDonald's chief lieutenant, should proceed almost immediately to Ottawa. Neither of these missions may be immediately concerned with the future of the British Commonwealth of Nations. But Labor has held them of such importance in the deliberations of the Assembly that the newspaper reports carried across the Atlantic exceed in volume anything printed in the press of those nations which are members of the League. If M. Briand is able to obtain a hearing at the Assembly for his project, and comes with it well formulated, there is no doubt that the whole world will be kept informed.

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advocating an "imperial fiscal union" to set up around the British Empire a single tariff wall, thereby rendering possible mutual free trade among the component nations, exactly as is the case already, in the dealings with one another, of the similarly tariff-protected states of the American Union.

The question, "Is the British Empire breaking up?" may still be asked, but is not to be taken seriously, since so long as the covenant of Union is written, as is now undoubtedly the case, in the hearts of the peoples concerned, confidence in the endurance of the bond need be no less under a Labor Government, elected as every administration at Westminster now must be by full manhood and womanhood suffrage, than was the case when the Conservatives were in power.

### Has Statuary No Saturday Night?

**CLEANER STATUARY** is the cry that is going up in a number of the larger cities of the United States. It is not a commercial proposition. Nobody has invented a special kind of soap for statuary cleaning, nor has the plea been raised for relief of the unemployment situation. There is not even a statuary cleaners and polishers' union to take an economic interest in the care of indigent statues.

Lovers of art and public-spirited citizens alone have called the situation to the attention of municipal officials in various places. It was pointed out recently in New York that statuary in that city needed not only a bath, but also the restoration of missing parts. The piece known as "New York in Its Infancy" was declared to be particularly in need of the activities which mark the morning program of the average nursery.

No special method of laundering statuary has been devised or suggested. It is not practical to wrap it up and send it to the laundry. The somewhat prosaic procedure of "turning on the hose" has its advantages, but hardly would suffice. The accumulations and encrustations resulting from years of neglect are not likely to succumb to any stream of water, no matter how high the pressure behind it may be. Dry cleaning has its virtues, but it is not for statuary.

Here is an opportunity for the larger municipalities to organize commissions for statuary conservation and cleanliness. Parks departments appear to look upon a statue as an indestructible affair that needs no more attention than is given to an iron fence. Both from the standpoints of art and sentiment, public statuary should be kept clean; and though the initial attack may require the use of such foreign implements as the hoe, regular attention thereafter would require no heroic measures for the maintenance of the desired conditions.

### Needless Campus Hazards

**A**MONG those who are familiar, by contact or by observation, with the constructive work done by many of the fraternities which have grown up in the last few decades in the environs of American colleges and universities, there exists no doubt as to the potential and practical usefulness of most of these organizations. They recognize, encourage and foster high ideals in the individual and in the mass. In them are the beginnings of sincere and continuing friendships which wax stronger with the years.

But there is an equally clear realization, shared in by even the consistent defenders of college fraternities, that needless and dangerous hazards are often faced by candidates who assume, usually willingly, the rôle of initiates. Year after year there are added to the chapter of disastrous culminations in the carrying out of the unwritten rituals of some of these fraternities the records of needless and inexcusable tragedies, all the result of overenthusiastic efforts on the part of members to subject novices to unusual and unforgettable tests of endurance and fidelity.

A few weeks ago the Indianapolis Times printed a copyrighted article describing, in quite minute detail, the events at Indiana State University which have led to a somewhat thorough investigation of the affair in response to a demand by the bereaved parents of the youth who was the victim of what is referred to as the fraternity's "rough week." Still more recently news dispatches recorded an equally deplorable tragedy, the victim of which was a fraternity candidate in another university.

It is not enough that the governing boards of state and other colleges and universities seek to excuse or condone these unfortunate happenings by admitting their inability to govern or otherwise regulate these voluntary inner organizations. The plea in confession and avoidance is convincing neither to the public nor to the families which are afflicted.

Fortunately, a way is being discovered to correct if not entirely to abate such practices. A first step is through appeal to the boards which charter and sponsor the subordinate chapters. In case this is ineffective, the next step inevitably will be to arouse an already indignant public sentiment to the point of emphatic and determined refusal longer to countenance or condone such admittedly inhumane and purposeless practices.

### Editorial Notes

"Let us go forward," admonished John Galsworthy in his speech before the P. E. N. Club's congress in Vienna, "confident that we are on the right path, needful by the times we live in, and in our quiet way, helpful to humanity." Writers, he might have added, who apply those words as a motive for achievement and a test of merit need never doubt the ultimate success of their work.

A news reel showing marching Chinese and Russian troops, with subtitles to make the maneuvers seem warlike, has accentuated reports recently in sensational newspapers. In these cases, at least, seeing is not believing.

The fact that Henry Ford saw beneath the rust of the Ironton (O.) railroad a bright promise of shining rails when he bought the road for \$5,000,000 in 1920 is evidenced by the recent sale of the railway as a model road.

Well, no doubt most of us will accept the new two-dollar bill, even though the lions on it are not historically correct.

advocating an "imperial fiscal union" to set up around the British Empire a single tariff wall, thereby rendering possible mutual free trade among the component nations, exactly as is the case already, in the dealings with one another, of the similarly tariff-protected states of the American Union.

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## Louis Bleriot Flies the Channel

### Landed in a Nose Dive

By AN EYEWITNESS

**T**HE date of July 25 is a memorable one in the annals of European aviation, for it was at dawn on this day twenty years ago that Louis Bleriot flew from Calais to Dover in a tiny monoplane, thereby gaining for himself imperishable fame, with the £1000 offered by the Daily Mail and, incidentally, laying the foundation of a hand-some commercial fortune.

I had gone down to Dover the previous day to meet the Comte de Lambert, who, as Wilbur Wright's pupil and chief instructor of the Wright School at Villacoublay (near Paris) was the most advanced pilot of the day. Together we had explored the cliff for a suitable landing place, for it was de Lambert's intention to fly across within the following day or two.

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